

# New Developments in the Hydrogen Maser Frequency Standard

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*Measurements have been made on the JPL hydrogen masers to determine the average fractional frequency departure versus averaging time. In addition, the receiver section has been modified with a newly developed frequency synthesizer.*

## I. Introduction

Recently measurements have been made to determine the frequency stability of the new JPL hydrogen masers. In addition, the old receiver-synthesizer section has been modified with a newly developed frequency synthesizer which will not only improve the performance and reliability of the receiver, but also decrease its size and complexity.

This article is a continuation of the articles relating to the hydrogen maser development found in Refs. 1 to 3.

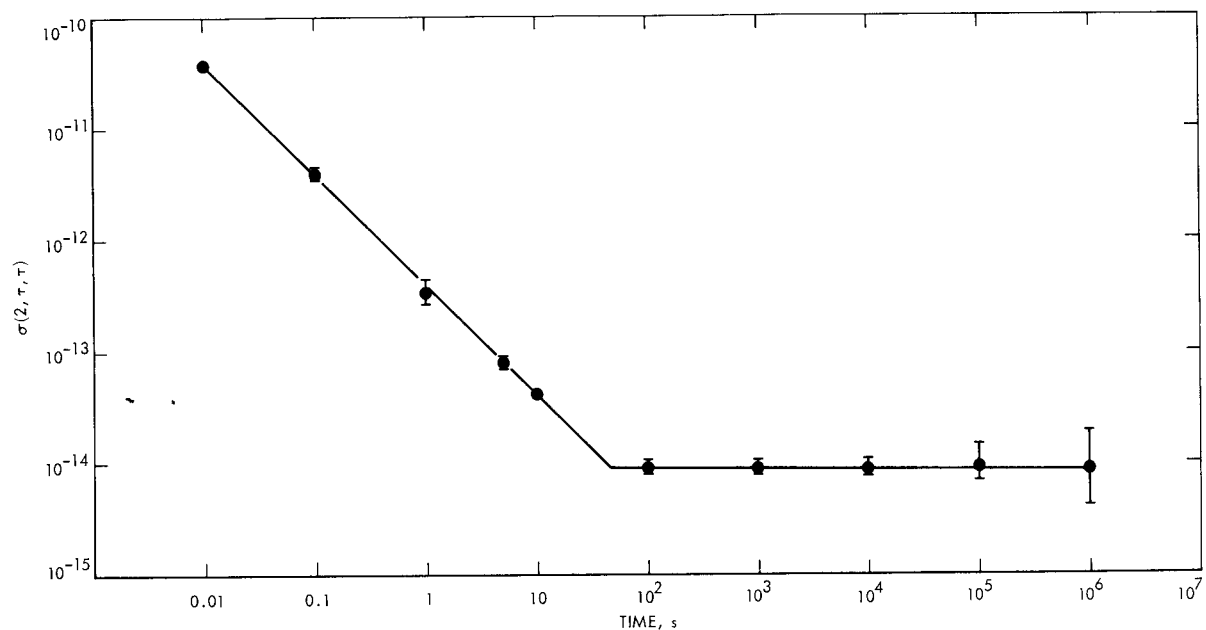
## II. Measurement of Frequency Stability

Figure 1 is a plot of the standard deviation of the average fractional frequency departure versus averaging time for two masers. With the power output of the two masers at  $-85$  and  $-89$  dBmW, the measured short-term sta-

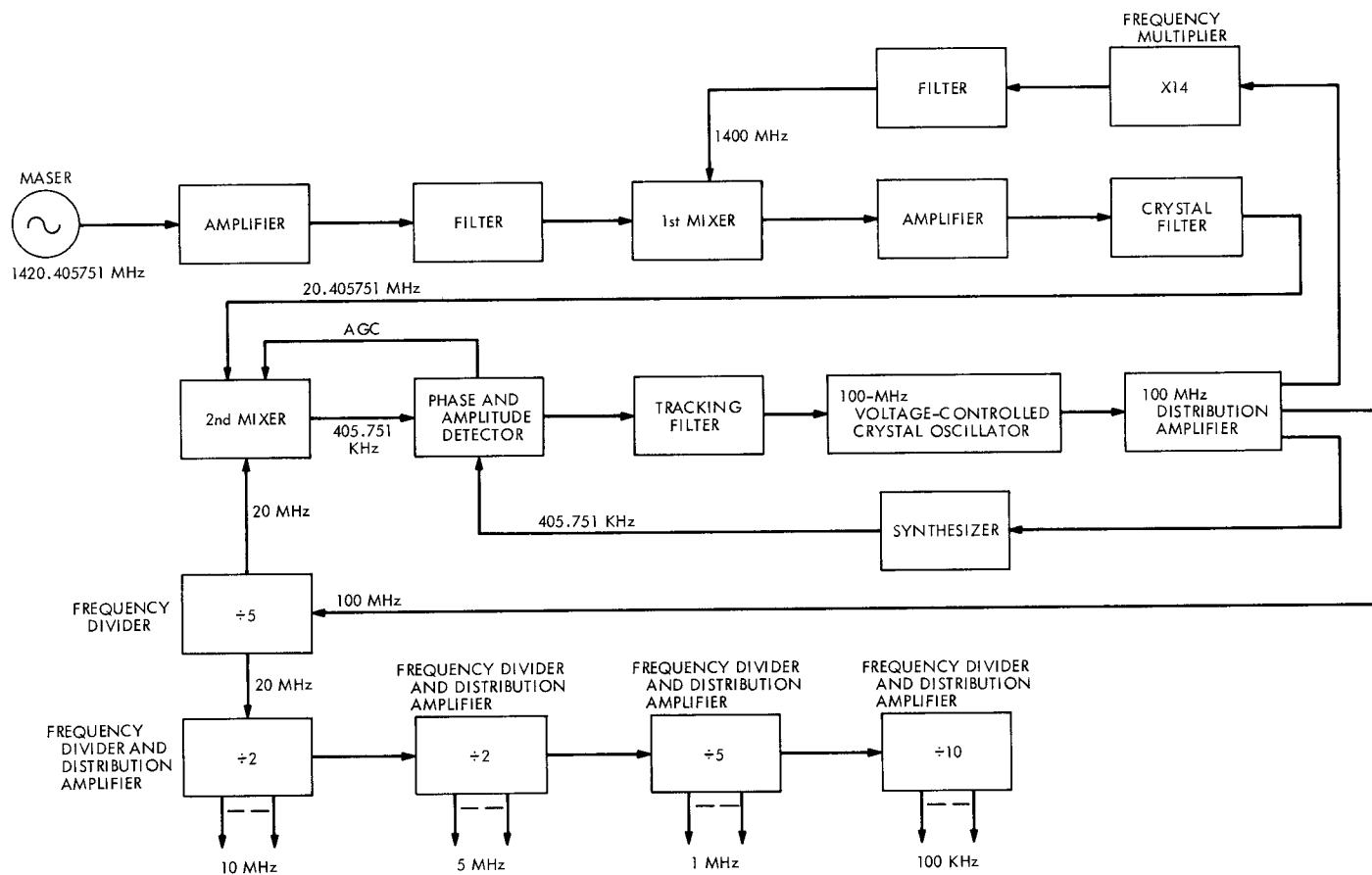
bility approaches the theoretical limit predicted by Cutler and Searle (Ref. 4).

## III. Receiver-Synthesizer Developments

A new low-drift frequency synthesizer is being built in conjunction with Dana Laboratories which will provide the maser with a frequency settability of 7 parts in  $10^{-18}$ . Its frequency range will be 400 to 510 kHz in steps of  $10^{-8}$  Hz. The synthesizer, when subjected to temperature steps of  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , was found to have a maximum drift rate of  $0.3 \times 10^{-3}$  degrees of phase/second at 50 MHz which corresponds to a frequency stability of 1.6 parts in  $10^{-14}$ . This is two orders of magnitude improvement over present units and enables the synthesizer to achieve  $10^{-8}$  Hz resolution. A diagram of the new receiver is shown in Fig. 2. The synthesizer is driven directly from the 100-MHz signal at the output of the 100-MHz distribution amplifier. Output frequencies from the new maser receiver will be 100 MHz, 10 MHz, 5 MHz, 1 MHz, and 100 kHz.



**Fig. 1. JPL hydrogen maser frequency stability**



**Fig. 2. Hydrogen maser receiver-synthesizer**

## References

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2. Sward, A., "Frequency Generation and Control: The Hydrogen Maser Frequency Standard," in *The Deep Space Network*, Space Programs Summary 37-59, Vol. II, pp. 40-43. Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, Calif., Sept. 30, 1969.
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4. Cutler, L. S., and Searle, C. L., "Some Aspects of the Theory and Measurement of Frequency Fluctuations in Frequency Standards," *Proc. IEEE*, Vol. 54, February 1966.